

THAW AND MOTHER REPORTED ESTRANGED

Latter Denies, However, That Cessation of Visits to Matteawan Is Due to Break.

EVELYN NESBIT IN COURT

Defendant in Suit for \$2,041 Says Her Present Income Is on an Average \$6,000 a Year.

Mrs. William Thaw has ceased her visits to her son, Harry K. Thaw, at the Matteawan State Hospital, and Mrs. George L. Carnegie and the former Countess of Yarmouth, the two sisters of Stamford White's slayer, have been to see him only twice since his latest unsuccessful attempt, at White Plains, to regain his liberty. These facts have started reports— which Thaw denies—that his mother and he are estranged.

Only once since the White Plains hearing has Mrs. Thaw called at Matteawan to see her son, by whom she stood so bravely during his two trials and in the subsequent proceedings looking toward his release. Now in her seventy-first year, she fought long and hard for the freedom of "her boy," as she affectionately termed him. Her last visit, however, was a short one, as if she called to have some papers signed or an understanding reached.

It will be recalled at the last White Plains proceedings, in which Thaw sought his freedom, it was brought out by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw that Harry had written his wife they had "better stick to mother, as she had all the money and was easy"; also that "Mrs. Thaw was crazier than Harry, and cater to her." In hearing this testimony an air of indignation passed over the stern countenance of the mother. It seemed to change her whole attitude.

Has Given Up Her Rooms. For several years Mrs. Thaw lived within a mile of the Matteawan State

ESTABLISHED 1848
CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actual Makers
30 Fleet Street

Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Accounts at English Prices.

In business, honesty pays — and dishonesty gets paid.

Cross English Specialties

BOTTLE SET—Shown at Left of Cut—Hand-sewn, Pique Case, Telescope Style, Supplied with 3 Crystal Bottles with Ground Glass Stoppers and Gift Screw Tops. Case is 5 1/2 inches long x 4 inches wide x 2 1/2 inches deep. When Case is Closed—Complete. **\$7.75**

STICKPIN AND BUTTON BOX—Shown at Right of Cut in All Colors. Morocco, Velvet Lined. Cover is Supplied with Loops for About a Dozen and a Half Stickpins, and Box Part Has Ring Groove and 2 Compartments for Cuff Links, Buttons, etc. Case Fastens with Button and is 5 inches long x 3 1/2 inches wide x 1 1/2 inches deep. When Closed—Complete. **\$2.50**

PINKIE—Complete. **\$2.75**

CUFF LINK SET—Shown in Cut. Plain Pearl Links in Attractive Tapestry Box—Complete. **\$3.50**

MONOGRAM CUFF LINKS—In Sterling Silver. Any 2 Initials Made to Order—From. **\$7.00**

WATCH BRACELET—Shown in Cut. Gunmetal or Sterling Silver Watch on Black Seal or Tan Pique. Ring Groove Strap—From. **\$8.00**

WATCH BRACELETS—For Men—Complete with Watch—From. **\$2.85**

Catalogue Sent Upon Request. Prompt Attention to Mail Orders. Repairs a Specialty.

FIRST FLOOR—LEATHER GOODS, LUGGAGE, GLOVES.
SECOND FLOOR—STATIONERY, TRUNKS, MOTORLIES, GLASS AND METAL NOVELTIES, SADDLERY.

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Up - 210 Fifth Avenue
Town - Near 26th Street
Down - 233 Broadway
Opposite City Hall
Boston - 145 Tremont Street
Agencies Throughout the World



FACTORY POCKET
GENUINE WALTHAM
WATCHES.
Solid gold,
stuffed
new model,
very thin.
25 year guarantee.

Now ready. Our new catalogue, Everything in watches and jewelry fully illustrated, and at low prices.

"SPECIAL TO POCKET" PRICES
Offers many suggestions for the coming holiday. Call or send for Catalogue.

BENNETT MFG. CO.
175 Broadway, N. Y., near Cortlandt.
Established 1876. References, any National Bank.

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Up - 210 Fifth Avenue
Town - Near 26th Street
Down - 233 Broadway
Opposite City Hall
Boston - 145 Tremont Street
Agencies Throughout the World

FACTORY POCKET
GENUINE WALTHAM
WATCHES.
Solid gold,
stuffed
new model,
very thin.
25 year guarantee.

Now ready. Our new catalogue, Everything in watches and jewelry fully illustrated, and at low prices.

"SPECIAL TO POCKET" PRICES
Offers many suggestions for the coming holiday. Call or send for Catalogue.

BENNETT MFG. CO.
175 Broadway, N. Y., near Cortlandt.
Established 1876. References, any National Bank.

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Up - 210 Fifth Avenue
Town - Near 26th Street
Down - 233 Broadway
Opposite City Hall
Boston - 145 Tremont Street
Agencies Throughout the World

FACTORY POCKET
GENUINE WALTHAM
WATCHES.
Solid gold,
stuffed
new model,
very thin.
25 year guarantee.

Now ready. Our new catalogue, Everything in watches and jewelry fully illustrated, and at low prices.

"SPECIAL TO POCKET" PRICES
Offers many suggestions for the coming holiday. Call or send for Catalogue.

BENNETT MFG. CO.
175 Broadway, N. Y., near Cortlandt.
Established 1876. References, any National Bank.

MARK CROSS
World's Greatest Leather Stores
Up - 210 Fifth Avenue
Town - Near 26th Street
Down - 233 Broadway
Opposite City Hall
Boston - 145 Tremont Street
Agencies Throughout the World

THE COCAINE TRAFFIC.

The messenger in the small drug store.



Hospital and made daily calls upon her son. The hours were from 2 to 5 o'clock and Mrs. Thaw never arrived late or left ahead of time. A liverman had a daily standing order to call for Mrs. Thaw, no matter what the weather. She carried on each trip a basket of carefully prepared food, which had been made ready by a cook in her employ. Now she has given up her rooms in the Lynch home at Fish-kill Landing and discharged the cook. Thaw has had to partake of the fare at the hospital.

Thaw's legal battle seems to be marking time. Now and then County Judge A. H. F. Seeger, of Orange County, visits Thaw, and it is reported, has been engaged as his chief counsel for the next legal move.

A story told by a hospital official shows that Thaw is still hopeful of liberty. A suggestion was made to Thaw that he try to escape, and he was informed that a high-powered automobile would be in waiting at the gate to whisk him into Connecticut and thence to Boston, where he could take ship for Europe. Thaw spurned the offer, declaring that when he got his freedom it would be by due process of law and that he would not be declared an insane fugitive from justice.

Mrs. Thaw Defends Son.

Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was the principal attraction in the City Court yesterday in an action brought against her by Gorham & Co. to recover \$2,041 which the plaintiffs alleged was due for goods sold and delivered in 1905. She denied that she told the manager of the firm to charge the amount to her account.

In answer to questions about her husband's income at that time, Mrs. Thaw said Harry had from \$90,000 to \$80,000. After her husband was convicted she said her income was fixed at \$1,000 a month, but she asserted that Thaw's skipped payments so often that she got on an average only \$6,000 a year.

Counsel for the plaintiff firm asked her what her family consisted of.

"Just myself and Mr. Thaw," she said.

"Any children?"

"Certainly not," she replied.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Pittsburgh, Dec. 3.—Mrs. William Thaw indignantly refused to-night to discuss the reason for the cessation of her visits to Matteawan to see her son, Harry K. Thaw. The report that there had been estrangement between them aroused special anger. When she was asked if this were true she replied, "There is no answer to such foolishness as that," and refused to talk further.

STOVER ANGERED BY CRITICS

Says Drive Paving Is Delayed Because He Can't Get the Money.

Park Commissioner Stover was much put out yesterday when he read reports that at a meeting on Monday night he had been criticised by members of the West End Association for the delay in repaving Riverside Drive from 72d street to 129th street.

"If the reports are true that such criticism was levelled at me," said the Park Commissioner, "then I say that such criticism was highly unreasonable and unjust."

Mr. Stover said he had explained in frequent letters, the latest one on November 21, and by a speech to the association how he had made appeals ever since he became Park Commissioner for funds to lay a permanent pavement on the drive. To have an attack made on him after explanations that he was unable to get the funds from the Board of Estimate was absolutely unfair.

"I have not received \$1 from the Board of Estimate for the rebuilding of the drive," said the Commissioner. "I have repaved it over and over again out of park maintenance funds and with park labor. I asked the West End Association to help me get the necessary funds."

MAN RUN OVER BY TRAIN, DIES.

Passaic, N. J., Dec. 3.—Arie Gideon, the stenographer and son of Mr. and Mrs. John Gideon, of No. 186 Union avenue, Clifton, who was run over by a Lackawanna express in Athenia, late last night, died in the General Hospital this morning. Because of the great loss of blood, due to the length of time he lay near the tracks after the accident, he was too weak to withstand the operation performed upon him.

BROOKLYN CURBS COCAINE TRAFFIC

Continued from first page.

place in Wallabout street had been under suspicion. In his testimony yesterday Nemerick confirmed the fact that The Tribune has brought out in its exposure—that it is a comparatively easy matter to get the evidence against cocaine sellers—when he told how he had taken a short time to get acquainted with the drug users in his neighborhood and had then been able to buy it from Mrs. Fisher with their introduction.

District Attorney Cropsey began his active pursuit of the cocaine sellers by interesting Deputy Commissioner Walsh in the matter. They intend to keep after these illegal merchants until they clean up Brooklyn.

"We have already received reports from wholesale houses that the sale of the drug has been greatly reduced," said Mr. Cropsey yesterday, "and it is certain that our fifty-eight convictions have stirred up the traffickers in cocaine so that many of them are giving it up as a bad job to tackle in Brooklyn."

Urges More Drastic Penalty.

The District Attorney of Kings County believes the law should be made more drastic, but declares results may easily be obtained under the present law if the police actually do the work they are supposed to do.

"I believe that an amendment making the possession of cocaine, without a physician's prescription, a felony in itself, without insisting that the prosecution prove the possessor intended to sell it, would be a good addition to the law, and I believe the punishment should be increased from the present limit of one year's imprisonment to something like five years," he said.

Mr. Cropsey thought that prison sentences of some length were probably of more use in curing the victims of the cocaine habit than any other possible remedy.

In this connection the fact stands out that one of the chief things prison keepers have to contend with in caring for their prisoners is to keep them from obtaining cocaine. So prevalent is this habit among criminals that cocaine has even been sent blindly into Sing Sing prison by outsiders without any knowledge that it would reach their own friends within.

Warden Kennedy, of Sing Sing, told a Tribune reporter recently that on one occasion he had bought a few camp chairs necessary for extra seats in the chapel, and though the transaction was handled entirely by the prison authorities, he thought of the possibility of cocaine smuggling, and had the chairs carefully examined on arrival.

He found each chair had had a small hole bored in the woodwork, which had been filled with cocaine, then carefully covered up and varnished over. Investigation as to the source of this prospective gift to the cocaine users in the prison had led nowhere, because the dealer who supplied the chairs could not find at what stage of their handling the drug had been hidden.

The warden said his guards had found cocaine hidden in the backs of hair brushes sent to convicts by friends outside. They had found it even on postcards, where it had been hidden in minute quantities under the stamp; in the middle of cigarettes sent in to convicts, and even in the handbags of visitors who came to see them.

Practically the same conditions are true in the prisons on Blackwell's Island, and even in the Tombs, where men are not confined for long periods.

Taft Urges Congress to Act.

The world-wide peril in the growth of cocaine, opium and other drug habits, which was the reason for the calling of a special international conference on the subject at The Hague last summer, received prominent mention in President Taft's message to Congress yesterday. Bills are in prospect in the present Congress over which both State and Treasury departments have worked, and which will probably, among other things, put a check to in-

DRUGGISTS DENOUNCE COCAINE LAW LAXITY

Divided Responsibility for Enforcement Permits Vile Traffic to Flourish in City, They Declare.

Another factor favoring the sellers of cocaine in this city came to light yesterday, as The Tribune's exposition of the prevalence of the traffic in the deadening drug began to sink into the minds of public spirited citizens. It was the division of responsibility for the enforcement of the laws against the traffic now on the statute books of the state.

Cassell A. Mayo, editor of "The American Druggist" and vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, called attention to this divided responsibility in the following words:

"The real difficulty in stamping out the traffic, in my opinion, lies in the fact that there is divided responsibility for the enforcement of such legislation. The responsibility is divided between the State Department of Agriculture, the State Board of Health, the local Health Department, the State Board of Pharmacy and the police."

"It is the duty of all these to enforce the laws restricting the production and sale of cocaine. If the laws are not enforced each of these authorities naturally places the blame for the laxity on one of the others. I believe thoroughly in the concentration of responsibility, and think the enforcement of all legislation regarding the sale of drugs should be placed in the hands of the Board of Pharmacy, and that the board should be given ample means and provided with a sufficient number of inspectors to enforce the law in every respect. Without such means the board is helpless."

"There can be no question of the need of the most severe restriction of the sale of cocaine. The retail pharmacists were the first to realize the need of restriction on the sale of habit-forming drugs. I introduced a resolution at the St. Louis meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association, in 1901, providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of the acquisition of drug habits and the best methods of legislative regulation of the danger."

Need Enforcement of Law.

"The committee appointed under this resolution submitted a comprehensive report the following year, and its successors drafted a model anti-narcotic law, which has been enacted wholly or in part in about forty states. It is possibly true that these drugs do reach the public more or less indirectly through the drug trade, but the men who would be guilty of traffic in such drugs for illegitimate purposes have no standing in the trade and are condemned unqualifiedly by the trade at large. We have ample legislation to govern the sale of narcotic drugs, but what is needed is enforcement of the laws."

The last opinion was emphatically repeated by Professor George C. Diekmann, chairman of the violations committee of the Board of Pharmacy and director of the Columbia College of Pharmacy. Professor Diekmann explained that since the amendment to the cocaine law in April, 1910, the Board of Pharmacy had been powerless to control the drug traffic, and that the proper authorities to do so were either the City Board of Health or the police.

"The Board of Health has an ordinance to exactly the same effect as the state law," said the professor, "and they can do a whole lot if they want to get after it. Formerly the execution of the cocaine law was under the Board of Pharmacy, and when we held the power we cleaned the violators out. But now the board has nothing to do with the matter."

"We agreed to the amendment making the possession of the drug without a doctor's prescription a felony, because it seemed as if that was a more effective method of reaching the seller who tried to pass himself off as a user of the drug. Under that amendment the druggist is required to fill out a cocaine sale certificate, and if any one is caught with cocaine on his person without one of these certificates he is liable to \$500 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both."

Hints at Cocaine Graft.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the police could enforce the present law with a great deal of ease if they wanted to. The trouble is that they don't. Although there is no way of proving it, it

terstate shipments of these drugs, except for medicinal purposes. President Taft said on this subject:

In my message on foreign relations communicated to the two houses of Congress December 7, 1911, I called special attention to the assembling of the opium conference at The Hague, to the fact that that conference was to review all pertinent municipal laws relating to the opium and allied evils, and certainly all international rules regarding these evils, and essential that the Congress should take immediate action on the anti-narcotic convention before the Congress to which I had previously called attention by a special message.

The international convention adopted by the conference conforms almost entirely to the principles contained in the proposed anti-narcotic legislation which has been before the last two Congresses. It was most unfortunate that this government, having taken the initiative in the international action, which eventuated in the important international opium convention, failed to do its share in the great work by neglecting to pass the necessary legislation to correct the deplorable narcotic evil in the United States, as well as to redeem international pledges upon which it entered by virtue of the above mentioned convention.

The Congress at its present session should enact into law those bills now before it which have been so carefully drawn up in collaboration between the Department of State and the other executive departments, and which have been the subject of the moral sentiment of the country, but the practical support of all the legitimate trade interests likely to be affected. Since the international convention was signed adherence to it has been made by several European states not represented at the conference at The Hague, and also by seventeen Latin-American republics.

One Arrest in Manhattan.

The Citizens Committee, which as an outgrowth of the Cooper Union mass meeting last August is making a thorough and constructive investigation of police work and police administration, has considered the cocaine and drug evil of New York City with its implied police connivance and possible corruption so important that a special subcommittee is at work on that end of the inquiry alone.

When its report is ready, which will not be much before the first of the new year, it is understood the conditions exposed by The Tribune will be exhaustively covered.

One arrest under the cocaine law was made yesterday in Manhattan, when a

is a self-evident fact that the police are getting something out of it."

Professor Diekmann attacked Mayor Gaynor's "outward respectability" views, and went on to say that the Board of Health carried on periodic campaigns against cigarette smoking in the subway, and appeared frightfully agitated whenever any one expropriated on the sidewalk, but that it did not seem to be doing much to stamp out this evil, which was laying its heavy hand on the city's youth.

Commissioner Lederer of the Health Department shifted the blame along to the police by saying that the state law had superseded the Health Department ordinance when he could be prosecuted for a felony under the law.

Commissioner Waldo, whose department received the whole weight of the responsibility by this argument, appeared stunned by the burden. He made no attempt to shift it or explain why the law was not more strictly enforced.

The position of the State Board of Pharmacy in the matter was more clearly outlined by its president, Clarence O. Bigelow, of this city. He said that since the 1910 amendment the hands of the board were absolutely tied so far as any enforcement of the law went. All that the board could do now, he said, was to hear complaints on violations of the pharmacy law and, if there seemed to be sufficient evidence to indicate a violation, turn the matter over to the Attorney General for direct action.

The board has only three inspectors at work in this city and one more update, he said. He asserted this force was utterly unable to cope with a situation like the cocaine evil, and that even with more inspectors the board could do nothing, except with the authority of the Commissioner of Education, in whose department the Board of Pharmacy is.

Authority Is Too Divided.

This weakness in the situation was emphasized by George Kleinau, president of the German Apothecary Society, who declared that the whole system was a botch. Mr. Kleinau said he had been going up to Albany for fourteen years advocating laws which were so changed when they finally came through the Legislature that their effect was completely spoiled. It was necessary, he pointed out, to have a single authority charged with the enforcement of the cocaine law. He thought the best authority for this purpose would be the Board of Pharmacy, provided its appointment should be taken out of the hands of the Regents and given to the Governor. The right to administer laws, Mr. Kleinau held, should not be vested in the Regents, since they ought to be a purely educational body.

Dr. William C. Anderson, president of the New York Pharmaceutical Conference, was also of the opinion that the present laws were sufficient, if the police would enforce them.

"It would pay the city to put special detectives on the trail of the 'coke' sellers," he said, "and stamp out the trade by the most vigorous measures. The Tribune could not be engaged in better work than leading public opinion in a revolt against such a traffic."

The punishment of the trafficker in cocaine should be as drastic as that meted out to the man who menaces society with a revolver or a bullet, according to Dr. William H. Guilfoyle, register of the Department of Health.

"Instead of letting such persons off with short terms of imprisonment," said Dr. Guilfoyle, "they should receive the most drastic punishment. In that way the traffic could be effectually curtailed."

Dr. Guilfoyle said he had never come across a death certificate giving the habitual use of cocaine as the cause of mortality, but it was not infrequent to find such with chronic morphinism as the cause. He declared the cocaine fiend was a much more modern problem than the morphine user.

"Cocaine fiends can withstand the ravages of the drug," Dr. Guilfoyle said, "for from fifteen to thirty years, and sometimes longer. I have heard of cases where men got over the habit after becoming slaves to it, but I have never heard of a woman fiend being able to stop it once she became addicted to the drug."

man giving the name of Paul Wagner was picked up in a hallway in Stanton street by Patrolman Whitman, of the 5th street station.

Whitman was walking along Stanton street, when he saw Wagner crawling in the hallway as if ill. He saw him apparently trying to throw something into the street. The action made Whitman suspicious, and on seizing Wagner, who is forty years old, he found three one-ounce bottles of cocaine in his coat pockets.

The prisoner was booked under a charge of having cocaine in his possession. Whitman declared the man had thrown away part of the stuff while struggling about before his arrest.

In the Essex Market court Chief Magistrate McAdoo held Wagner in \$2,000 bail in spite of the prisoner's claim that six men had held him up and forced the cocaine into his pockets.

BECKER ANGRYS SHERIFF

Didn't Offer to Hire Conveyance to Prison, Harbinger Declares.

Sheriff Harbinger pronounced as "an unqualified lie" yesterday the assertion of Lieutenant Charles Becker to Warden Kennedy, of Sing Sing prison, that he had volunteered to pay for the use of a carriage from the station at Ossining to the prison for himself and the Sheriff's party when the lieutenant was taken there. Instead, Becker complained the Sheriff made him walk the whole way.

The subject came up through a letter which Colonel Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of Prisons, wrote to the Sheriff in reply to the latter's request for a conveyance. Colonel Scott reminded the Sheriff that the state allowed mileage for every prisoner and the prison authorities had no jurisdiction over prisoners until they were brought into the prison. The Superintendent of Prisons added that for 25 cents the Sheriff could have hired a carriage at the station.

SEIZED AS THIEF, MAID JUMPS FROM WINDOW

Negro Girl Who Confessed Taking \$2,000 in Gems Near Death in Hospital.

BRUSHES PAST DETECTIVE

Had Returned Stolen Things to Mistress When Sleuth Appears—Has 25-Foot Drop Into Courtyard.

Rather than submit to arrest after she had confessed to robbing her mistress of more than \$2,000 worth of jewels, Sarah Clayborne, a negro maid employed by Mrs. Richard A. Jones, of No. 601 West 112th street, jumped from a window on the second floor of that address last night and landed in the cement courtyard, twenty-five feet below. Detective Thompson, of the West 125th street police station, who tried to prevent the maid from jumping, ran to the courtyard and picked her up. He summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, whither the girl was taken in a serious condition.

Sarah, a buxom young woman, had been employed by Mrs. Jones, whose husband is a Wall Street broker, for several weeks. Her work had been satisfactory until last Saturday.

On that day Mr. and Mrs. Jones went out early in the afternoon, leaving Sarah in charge. When they returned that night the girl was gone. Mrs. Jones retired to her bedroom to change her clothes. When she started to put on some of her jewelry she couldn't find it. A hurried search of her bureau showed that her jewelry box, containing diamond rings and other jewelry, had been stolen.

Sure It Was "Inside Job."

While Mrs. Jones was bewailing her loss her husband went to the West 125th street police station and informed the desk lieutenant of what had occurred. Detective Thompson was assigned to the case, and accompanied Mr. Jones back to his apartment. He

made a close investigation of the rooms and found a window opening on a fire escape drawn up. In spite of this Thompson felt sure the jewelry theft was an "inside job."

The detective then went away, but returned to the Jones apartment shortly before midnight on Saturday and waited for Sarah. She came in about 12:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, radiant with apologies for her tardiness in getting home. Thompson asked Sarah many questions, but she gave an answer for every one. She gave the names and addresses of two families she had visited during her absence, and Thompson found she had spoken the truth about this. He, however, had a large bump of suspicion, and refused to believe all of the maid's story.

The detective spent a large part of yesterday about the apartment house, working on the case. Late in the afternoon a honeyed voice called up the telephone operator and asked to speak to "Miss Sally Clayborne, suh." Thompson, who was near by, grabbed the receiver and listened to the conversation that followed.

The sleuth found that Moses Anderson, of No. 74 West 134th street, Sarah's sweetheart, was on the other end of the wire. The conversation between the maid and the sweet toned "Mose" convinced Thompson that his suspicions were correct.

Sarah Gives Back Jewelry.

He went back to the Jones apartment and told Sarah she was under arrest. The maid grumbled and said she had given Mrs. Jones back her property. Thompson asked Mrs. Jones about this and was told the jewelry had been returned by Sarah, who said she had taken it and put it in her room.

Thompson went to Sarah and told her she was under arrest, charged with grand larceny.

"What's that you say, grand larceny? I told you I done return all that stuff, man—all the rings and such, but I don't know as I ever see such a thing as a grand larceny."

Having delivered herself of this indignant outburst, Sarah went to her room to get her hat and coat. Thompson waited in the hall. Suddenly Sarah dashed from her room, ran past Thompson into the kitchen, and slammed the door behind her. The door had a snap lock and Thompson had to break it down before he could get in. Just as the door gave way beneath his weight and he tumbled into the room, Sarah leaped through the open window.

When the detective reached the courtyard Sarah was unconscious. She had three broken ribs and internal injuries, and was removed to the hospital, a prisoner. It was said she might die.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

Our reserve materials—finest imported wool and silk fabrics—have been made up into Gowns, Wraps, Tailor-made Suits, Coats and Blouses—and are here for your choosing now.

The models are the very newest that our Paris and American designers have but recently brought out—many of which will serve as Early Spring Styles at many stores.

Lovely Gowns and Wraps of Crepe Faille—Moire Faille Crepe Charmeuse—Crepe Brocade—Satin Charmeuse—Silk Net—Velvet Matelasse—Velvet Brocade—and various novelty weaves. Many of the Gowns are trimmed with fur and jeweled effects; the wraps mostly trimmed with fashionable furs.

Gowns heretofore \$75 to \$500, are now **\$45 to \$275**
Dresses heretofore \$45 to \$175, are now **\$25 to \$95**
Wraps heretofore \$85 and up; now **\$45 and upwards.**
Tailor-made Suits heretofore selling at \$55, \$75, \$95 and upwards to \$500, are now **\$35 to \$275**
Coats heretofore \$35, \$50, \$65 to \$275; now **\$22 to \$150**

Important Sale of Millinery
\$10---\$12.50---\$15
FORMERLY \$18 to \$35

Dress and Semi-dress Models, including Fur and Fur-trimmed.

Special Values in Furs
Long and Short Coats in plain and draped models; Perfectly Matched Fur Sets, Separate Neckpieces and Muffs.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

Broadway, Park Place to Barclay St.

Distinction
Henry Smith, Esq.
Woolworth Building,
United States.

It will come to you from any part of the world. There is international distinction in having your office in the world's highest and most modernly equipped office building.

BUILDING OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

Edward J. Hogan, Agent, 3 Park Row, Opp. Astor House
TELEPHONE 5279 CORTLANDT